

prove that, although our author is a violent opposer of the Broussain theory, he has been led to an analogous practice.

Essay 3d, Is on Inflammation, and contains some valuable practical observations, on the different plans of treatment to be pursued.

Essay 4th, On Rheumatism, is a kind of preface to the succeeding one, on Diseases of the Heart, which appears to be a short, but excellent monograph of the disorders of that vitally important organ. Dr. Brown attributes one half of the diseases of the heart, to rheumatism; this fact, which has been overlooked by many writers, is, however, supported by Scudamore; our author supports his observations by adverting to the anatomical structure of the parts, and particularly of the continuity of the investing membrane, with the fibrous texture which is the seat of external rheumatism; he quotes largely from the excellent description of this arrangement, as given by Dr. Godman, in his "Anatomical Investigations."

"If this description of the formation of the pericardium be correct, and I see no reason to question its accuracy, then will the circumstance of this membrane being frequently assailed with rheumatic inflammation after bleeding, be merely a part of the general fact long acknowledged, and such continuity certainly tends to explain the frequency of the affection of the pericardium." We are glad to see this testimony paid to the talents and observation of our learned colleague, by a foreign writer.

Dr. Brown's monograph, of the Diseases of the Heart, is, by far, the most interesting part of his work, and his stethoscopic indications, of the various forms of derangement of organization and function, are lucid, and well-arranged. It will well repay a careful perusal.

R. E. G.

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6. *Laws of Physiology, translated from the Italian of IL SIGNOR DOTT. B. MOJON, Professor Emeritus in the Royal University of Genoa, and Member of many Learned Bodies; with Additions, and a Physiological Table of Man.* Dedicated by permission to SIR ASTLEY PASTON COOPER, Bart. F. R. S. Surgeon to the King. By GEORGE R. SKENE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. London, 1827, 8vo. pp. 121.

The character of Mojon's *Laws of Physiology* has been for some time established, as a satisfactory digest from the experiments and systematic works of the most approved physiologists of all countries. They may be read with advantage by all who desire to obtain in a condensed form, the results of the actual condition of physiological knowledge. We have not had an opportunity of comparing the translation with the original, but should infer that it has been fairly rendered into English.

To Mr. Skene we cheerfully give the credit of activity and zeal, combined with a spirit of inquiry, which, under proper guidance, may lead him to high honours. We have not room nor inclination at present to examine his particular theories in detail, though the impression we have derived from them is, that they are more strongly characterized by novelty, than by legitimacy of deduction from premises. However, we would encourage him to pursue his researches with steadiness, and endeavour to acquire that solid fame which is the certain result of a zealous application of philosophy to the study of nature.

His dedication to Sir A. Cooper is strikingly neat, well adapted, and tersely expressed, and might serve as a model to some of our American brethren, who, even in this land of intellectual independence, occasionally produce dedications unrivalled for nauseous adulation and servility.

J. D. G.

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7. *A Manual of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages.* By S. J. STRATFORD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye, and late Senior Assistant-Surgeon to the 72d, or Duke of Albany's own Highlanders. London, 1828. pp. 199, 8vo, with a plate.

Much attention has been given in Great Britain, within the last few years, to the diseases of the eye, and these affections, so long abandoned by the profession, are now considered as constituting a branch of surgery, with which every regular surgeon should be conversant. This beneficial change is in part owing to the pathological researches of Wardrop, still more to the zeal and efforts of the late Mr. Saunders, and perhaps above all to the ravages produced by the puriform inflammation of the conjunctiva among the army, whilst in Egypt and subsequently to its return, and which attracted the especial attention of the army surgeons to this formidable disease, and the various derangements of the organ of vision in which it resulted; and it is to the surgeons of the English army that we are indebted for many improvements in our knowledge of the pathology and mode of treatment of the diseases under notice, and for some very interesting tracts on these subjects.

Most of these treatises, however, are limited to the consideration of a single disease, or a new operation or method of cure. Mr. Stratford has undertaken a more extensive work, and has presented us with "a Manual of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages." He commences with an anatomical description of the orbits, the appendages, and of the eye-ball; he next offers a few general considerations on the diseases of the eye and its appendages; and then treats in succession of the diseases of the conjunctiva, lachrymal gland, lachrymal passages, eyelids, orbits, of the sclerotic coat, cornea, iris, choroid coat, and ciliary processes, of the retina, membrane of the aqueous humour, the lens and its capsule; and the general diseases of the eye-ball, as glaucoma, fungus hæmatodes, &c. and concludes with an account of the effects of injuries of the eye and its appendages, and their treatment. Most of the subjects interesting to the ophthalmologist, are, it will be perceived, brought under notice.

If the work of Mr. Stratford will not supply the want, so long felt, of a complete system of ophthalmic medicine and surgery, it at least has the merit of being the best compend or manual that has hitherto been presented to the profession. His descriptions of diseases are concise and accurate, his pathology almost always correct, the treatment he recommends such as would naturally be suggested by a correct pathology, and is that which has been sanctioned by the experience of the best practitioners. We congratulate the student on the valuable acquisition that this book will be to him.